# WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 11856.

Office, No. 501 Seventh street, between D and E one square south of City Post Office.

CREDITS, &c .- The letter from Francis Blair, lately printed in the Era, appeared first in the columns of the New York Evening Post. We ought to have given credit at the time. The poem copied into the New York Enen-

ing Post, by Ruth Harper, without credit, was printed first in our columns. Whittier's last poem for the Era, was copied

into the Tribune, without credit. We presume there was inadvertence in both cases.

Read the Letter of Professor Hedrick of the State University of North Carolina. It is manly, bold, and to the point. There are more of his class in the South than many now dream of.

#### THE ELECTIONS.

We have kept back our paper for the pur pose of announcing the results of the important State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and In diana-but despatches come in slowly. Ohio has gone Republican, as we expected The news from Indiana is favorable; we anti-

cipate success in that State. The Buchanan men claim Pennsylvania, bu they are too confident, although the Republican majorities are not what we should like to see

them. But it will not do to keep back our paper

#### longer. DR. KANE'S ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

We are under obligations to Dr. Kane, for copy of his " Arctic Explorations." Had the work no intrinsic merit, we should value it very highly for the sake of the chivalric and daring man who has won for himself a conspicuous place among the most intrepid and successful of Arctic explorators. But, apart from his own personal claims upon our admiration, his book is a record of events of profound interest to every reader, and of observations and rehorrible privations of the Arctic regions, as able to agree, was discharged. high up nearly as the 80th degree of latitude, we forgot, for a time, the battle of politics. No one can read these volumes, without being deeply affected by the heroism, patience, and invincible endurance of the noble commander and his associates.

The work is got up in beautiful style, in clear, large type, with innumerable illustrations, handsomely engraved, by Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

### BY TELEGRAPH. ELECTIONS.

Pennsylvania Election Vote compared with that of last year: Pittsburgh .- A Democratic gain of 507. Alleghany County .- Thirty-three districts

In the fifth district, Mulvaney (Repub.) is probably elected over Cadwallader.

Dauphin County gives 800 Union majority-Chester County 600 Union majority-a gain

Philadelphia .- The Democratic gain in the city is about 5,000. In the first district, Florence is elected by 2,279 majority. Second dis trict, Morris, (Union,) 173 majority. Third dis trict, Landy (Dem.) elected over Millward by a Democratic gain. Fourth district, Phillips (Dem.) elected by a large majority—a Demo-

cratic gain.

In Philadelphia the Democratic majority for Canal Commissioner is 2,236. Lancaster County gives a Union majority of

In the 6th district, Hickman (Dem.) elected. The returns are so incomplete and confused that the aggregate Democratic gains cannot

be arrived at with certainty; but enough is known to render it certain that the Democrats have swept off the majority of last fall, and undoubtedly have a majority of 5,000, at least,

The Pennsylvanian foots up, in twenty-five counties, a Democratic majority of 19,400 The Philadelphia Bulletin has returns from twenty-eight counties, footing up a Democratic majority of 10,664.

Philadelphia, Oct. 15, 31 P. M .- From the returns received this afternoon, there is a strong indication that Pennsylvania is safe for the

Ohio Election Cleveland, Oct. 15 .- This city has probably

given 250 Republican majority; Cuyahoga, 2,000; Huron, fifteen townships, 1,400; Sandusky, seven townships, 500; Columbiana, three townships, 380; Lake, four townships, 735; Ross, three townships, 10; Green-Harlan (Republican,) for Congress, 900; Warren, four townships, 80 gain-all Republican majorities Columbus. - Half of Franklin county in

Galloway (Republican) will have a small majority in this county. This probably secures Toledo gives 400 Democratic majority, and

Sandusky 72 Republican majority. Cincinnati, October 15 .- Fairfield, Ross, and

Montgomery counties, from partial returns, indi cate a Republican gain.

L. D. Campbell is re-elected in the 3d Co. gressional district by 106 majority.

Cincinnati, Oct. 15 .- Pendleton, (Dem., in 1st district, and Groesbeck, (Dem.,) in 2d district, are elected to Congress. The Demo-cratic county ticket is elected, by 3,000 to 4,000 majority. This is a Democratic gain of two Congressmen, caused by running a third ticket. The Democrate, however, lose 4,000 votes in this county since Chase's election. Two counties report Democratic gains; but elsewhere, as far as heard from, the Republicans have

gained.

Republican County Majorities.—Green con ty, 2; Summit, 1,550; Medina, 1,000; Ham ilton, 5,000; Columbiana, 1,550; Trumbull, 2,000; Stark, 200; Mahoning, 200; Geauga (partially,) 1,758. The State is conceded to the Republicans, by 30,000 to 40,000 majority. Nichols is re-elected to Congress in the 3d

Galloway (Repub.) is defeated

Indiana Election. Indianapolis, Oct. 14.—The few scattering returns indicate the success of the Republicans

It is sated that Lady Franklin, on hearing a rumor recently that Dr. Kane would leave for Europe, had a house furnished for his re ception, and waited in anxious expectation the arrival of each steamer, is the hope of meeting him. His reception in England will be a cor-

## OFFICIAL KANSAS COMMITTEE REPORT.

A few copies of the above Report, containing all the evidence before the Committee, with the Majorny and Minority Reports, making a volume of 1266 pages, bound L. CLEPHANE,
Secretary Republican Association,
Washington, D. C.

### A CARD.

MR. CLAY-THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE. REDSTONE, FAYETTE Co., PENN.,

1 1 gudley

To the Editor of the National Era: Will you have the goodness to answer ollowing interrogatories? Is Henry Clay considered the Missouri Compromise of 1820? Did he ever maintain the constitutionality o that measure, or anything tending to induce an

inference of its constitutionality?

On what grounds did he advocate the mes

or admit Slavery in Territories.

"The power, then, Mr. President, in my

power adequate either to introduce or to clude Slavery."

hostility to the extension of Slavery:

The following extract (p. 126) shows h

"I repeat, that I never can, and never wil

rote, and no earthly power will ever make me

vote, to spread Slavery over territory where it does not now exist."

Our correspondent finally asks, on what

grounds Mr. Clay advocated the Missouri Com-

promise. Mr. Clay was Speaker of the House

when it passed, so that there is no speech of

know his policy, and have read the reasons on

which he urged the Compromise measures of

1850, will understand that he supported the

Missouri Compromise as a measure calculated

to restore peace and concord to the country,

and allay the agitation of the Slavery Ques-

We think we have fully answered all the i

SEVERAL INQUIRIES.

I notice in your issue of September 4th, two different articles, touching the all-important question of representation. That subject has been much discussed here; but I find the sub-

ject so little understood, that there is scarcely

any two men will agree upon it. The Old Liners argue, that the Free States are repre-

sented by the negro population; so there is no loss, but a gain, to Northern States, as it takes

three negroes in the South in making up the

States to be equal to one white man. The above is their line of argument here; but the

Constitution is so doubtfully expressed upon the matter, it is hard for all to compre

nd the true state of the case. If you could

fully explain the subject so as all could under-

stand it as it really is in the free and slave States, you would confer a great favor upon both parties, especially the Republicans. No matter how well men are posted, there

are no two that will agree; even the opinions

but left the People to introduce Slavery into the State, if they wish it. If such is the case

prohibited," in the Compromises of both 1820 and 1787? We would like to hear your opin

on, as it is something like the other question

The "Old Liners" are greatly mistaker

when they suppose that in the South three ne

groes are considered only one person. The

free colored population of the Union, in 1850

was, in the free States, in round numbers

176,000; in the slave States, 258,000-total

434,000. This entire population, North and

South, is, under the Constitution, included in

the ratio of representation; a free colored

person counting as much in the slave as i

the free States.

what is the meaning of the words

Again we ask for information. The Old

of different writers conflict.

ratio, it only requires one negro in the

To the Editor of the National Era:

BLOOMINGTON, September 13, 1856.

uiries of our subscriber

By answering the above, you will confer favor by referring to or citing authority on the Yours, truly, AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

In the beginning of the year 1819, bills were introduced in the House of Representatives, to authorize the Territories of Alabama and Missouri to form State Constitutions. February 13th, Mr. Tallmadge, of New York, moved to insert a clause in the Missouri bill, prohibiting the further introduction of slaves into Missouri, and granting freedom to the children of those already there, on their attaining the age of twenty-five. After a fierce debate, this was carried-yeas 87, nays 76.

Mr. Taylor, of New York, February 16, noved a similar restriction as an amendment to the bill to organize a Territorial Governmen for Arkansas, but the motion at last failed by a very close vote, and Mr. Taylor then proposes to add to the bill a proviso that neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude should thereafter be introduced into any part of the territories of the United States, north of 36° 30', the northern boundary of the new territory.

This was the first proposition looking toward the one finally adopted; it was made by a New York member, but receiving little favor from any section, was withdrawn, and the Arkansas oill was passed without restriction.

The Senate struck out of the Missouri bill th amendment made on motion of Mr. Tallmadge, and the House refusing to concur, by a vot of 78 to 76, the bill was lost.

The rest of the year, till the new Congress, vas a period of as much excitement on the Slavery question as now prevails. Henry Clay was the Speaker of the House in the Sixteenth Con sults of the highest importance to the world of gress. Early in the session, a committee, on science. We have read both volumes, with a motion of Mr. Taylor, of New York, was aprelish which even the intense excitement of pointed in the House, to inquire into the expethis political crisis could not impair. In diency of prohibiting Slavery north of the Misdwelling upon the vivid picture he presents of sissippi. A bill to authorize Missouri to form a life for two winters amidst the utter dark. a State Constitution was postponed till the comness, the wild desolation, the death-cold and mittee could report, which, however, being un-

In the Senate, after much managuring and hot debate, the admission of Maine and Missouri was provided for by one bill by a vote of 23 to 21. Thomas, of Illinois, moved to amend. by a clause prohibiting the introduction of slaves into any of the remainder of the Louisiana cession, north of the Arkansas boundary. This clause, finally adopted, and known popularly as the Missouri Compromise, was carried by a vote of 34 to 10-the Senators from Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, and Indiana, with Macon and one of the Mississippi Senators, in the negative. The bill, February 17, 1820, as amended, was carried-yeas 24, navs 20-the slaveholding States, with Illinois, for it, all the others against it. When the Maine bill came back to the House, with a provision tacked to amendments were voted down, the proviso, by 158 to 18-eight of the latter from the South, ten from the North. The House then passed its own Missouri bill, with the clause prohibiting Slavery-93 to 94-Henry Clay laboring hard, but in vain, to induce it to make the clause

merely recommendatory. A Committee of Conference was asked by the enate, and Mr. Clay, who was in favor of the Compromise of Thomas, took care to appoint a decided majority of compromisers. Meantime, the Senate sent back the Missouri bill of the House, with the prohibition of Slavery stricken out, and the Thomas proviso inserted. We copy an account of what followed, from Hildreth's History, (p. 191, vol. 3d,) which presents a very clear synopis of the whole history of the

The three-fifths rule applies only to slaves. In the ratio of representation, five slaves are "At the same time, (March 2,) Holmes, from counted as three free persons. The free States the Committee of Conference, reported a recom-mendation to the Senate to recede from their have no slaves; and in the slave States slaves are regarded, held, and treated as property. mendments to the Maine bill-the House to cass the Missouri bill in its new shape. Steps They therefore have a representation, not only had been taken to secure the adoption of this recommendation. Four more obscure Northern for persons, but for a certain kind of property as it is called; while the free States are repre nembers-Eddy of Rhode Island, Stevens o Connecticut, and Kinsey and Smith of New Jersey—had been in some way prevailed upon sented simply according to population. As to representation, the language of th Federal Constitution is as follows: vote for the Compromise. Three others-Edwards of Connecticut, and Case and Thompson of New York—the latter a brother of th Vice President-absented themselves. By this efection, the striking the prohibition of Slavery

This was the Missouri Compromise-the South

secured the point of the organization of Mis-

ouri, without restriction as to Slavery-the

North secured the restriction in all the remain-

Compromise as it was passed was the proposi

tion of Mr. Thomas, of Illinois. Henry Clay

was its supporter from beginning to end,

and but for his tact and energy, it is not

probable that it would have succeeded. After-

wards, the people of Missouri, in forming their

State Government, inserted a special clause,

requiring the Legislature to frame laws to pre

vent free colored people from settling in the State. This offended the North, and at the

next session, commenced in November, the ex-

citement on the Slavery question was as fierce

as ever. It was then that Mr. Clay appeared

as the originator of movements intended to al-

lay the excitement and settle the controversy

by some compromise. As a last resort, all

other measures having failed, Mr. Clay, Febru-

ary 18th, moved the appointment of a joint com

mittee to consider the whole subject; and this

was carried. The resolution reported by the

committee required a solemn pledge of the Mis-

souri Legislature, that the Constitution should

not be construed to authorize the passage of

any act, and that no act should be passed, by

which any of the citizens of any of the States

should be excluded from the enjoyment of any

of the privileges and immunities to which they

are entitled under the Constitution of the United

The resolution was carried, and the Legisla

ture of Missouri, hastening to give the required

ledge, Missouri was admitted into the Union.

The arrangement by which this was effected

was the work of Mr. Clay; but it is not the

Missouri Compromise, that having been origin-

sted by Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, but consum-

y the same as that made by Mr. Glay himself,

in the Senate, in 1850, in his speech on the

As to the opinion of Mr. Clay, concerning

the constitutionality of the measure, there can

The statement we have given is substan

resolutions preparatory to the Compromise.\*

mated, we may truly say, by Mr. Clay.

"Representatives and direct taxes shall apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be de-termined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service The insertion of Thomas's proviso was then carried, 134 to 42—the negatives including 35 Southern members, who voted against it as not or a term of years, and excluding Indians not axed, three-fifths of all other persons." rithin the power of Congress, and five Northern In the class "free persons," are embraced all whites, all free blacks and mulattoes, and

all Indians, except those who are not taxed. By "all other persons," is meant slaves. Mr. Webster was accustomed to speak this ratio of representation as giving to the slave States a great advantage over the free; der of the Louisiana Territory, north of and while he was willing to submit to it, as 36° 30'. The first idea of the Compromise was one of the compromises of the Constitution thrown out by Mr. Taylor, of New York. The as a part of the original bargain, he protested against the extension of the rule. One of his main arguments against the acquisition of slave territory was, that it involved this in-

rease of slave representation. In 1850, the slaves numbered 3,200,684 For three-fifths of these-1,900,301-the slave states have a representation. To ascertain the number of members of the House from the South who hold their seats in virtue of this epresentation, divide 1,900,317 by 93,423, the ratio for 1850, and you have 20 and a fraction. Of the 90 members from the South. then, 20 are there in virtue of slave represent

It is easy to say that converting slaves int reemen, the representative power of the South would be at once enlarged—that instead of being entitled to but 90 Representatives, it would then be entitled to 104-and therefore this rule of representation diminishes the representative power of the South. That is true but the Old Liners overlook this vital consider ation: were all the slaves converted into free men, they would do their own voting, there would no longer be any such a thing as the Slave Power to endanger the country-strife among the States would cease. The representative power of the South would be increased, but the power of the Slave Interest would be extinguished. What is it we contend against? Not the South, not a section not a State-but against an enormous and op pressive Class Interest, which has subjected he South, and seeks to subject the North, and to which this slave representation is all-

Bome answer is due to the friends and contributors of the Albany Manual Laker University, who inquire why I have withdrawa from my connection with that Institution. Its abandoument of an important foundation principle (anti-sectarization) is a prominent reason.

September 29, 1856.

Acard.

be no doubt. He laid down the broad proposition, that, inside the slave States, Slavery is exempt from any interference by Congressional Globe, vol. 1881, part 1.

be no doubt. He laid down the broad proposition. That was enough. The authors of that act were practical men, and knew very well that to exclude Slavery from the Territories shall not be discharged from such service by reason of such repeal and revival of Government, was to insure the organization of free States. How could any other result follow, with no slaves and no slaveholders in the laid down the broad proposition. That was enough. The authors of that act were practical men, and knew very well that to exclude Slavery from the Territories shall not be discharged from such Service by reason of such repeal and revival of Government, was to insure the organization of free States. How could any other result follow, with no slaves and no slaveholders in the laid down the broad proposition. The authors of that act were practical men, and knew very well that to exclude Slavery from the Territories shall not be discharged from such the first any that the section is exempt. The authors of that act were practical men, and knew very well that to exclude Slavery from the Territories shall not be discharged from such the first any that the section is exempt. The authors of the Unio. That was enough. The suthors of the Unio. That was enough. The suthors of the Unio. The first any the section is exempt to exclude Slavery the section in the section is exempt to exclude Slavery the section in the section is exempt to exclude Slavery the section in the section is exempt to exclude Slavery the section in the section in the section is exempt to exclude Slavery the section in the

constitutional guaranties in relation to it; but that, outside the slave States, it is a legiti-that, outside the slave States, it is a legiti-window, and Wisconsin, attest the manner removed without said Territories before mate subject of Federal consideration and ac- wisdom and efficiency of the policy.

The act of 1820 prohibited Slavery in al tion-that Congress has the right to prohibit the territory acquired from Louisiana above 36° 30'. That act accomplished its purpose The positions he took in the great speech on his resolutions, were that Slavery having been until, in 1854, ruthless hands repealed it Had it stood, all the States formed out of the prohibited by Mexican laws in the Territories Territory would have been free, incontestably. acquired from Mexico, they continued in force, after their acquisition—that the Constitution 'Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined.' Keep Slavery out of a Territory, and it natuof the United States did not per se carry Slavery into those Territories-that the institurally becomes a free State. Tolerate it in a tion was moreover excluded thence by soil and Territory, and it naturally becomes a slave climate-that the Wilmot Proviso, although

As to the question whether a State, just not unconstitutional, was unnecessary-and formed from a free Territory, and entering the that no power on earth should ever constrain him to vote to legislate Slavery into Territories Union as free, may not then open its doors to already free. His speech, in which all these Slavery, it is not of the slightest practical importance. No such State ever did so absurd positions are maintained, is printed in the Appendix to the Congressional Globe, vol. xxii, and wicked a thing, or ever will. Our answer part 1, pp. 119-127. Two quotations will to an Old Liner, who would mock at all acts prohibiting Slavery in Territories, because they cannot extend to its prohibition in States ormed out of them, would be: Your son, as well as to the prohibition of Slavery in the new Territories—does exist in Congress."

"Page 117.—I come now to the question as when he shall have attained twenty-one, may become a thief, or a drunkard, and you will not be able then to prevent it; but does that to the extent of the power. I think it is a prove that early moral training is of no availthat there is no use in bringing up your boys to speak the truth, deal honesty, and live temperately? The boy contains the man. Make your boy honest, and you will never have to blush for his manhood. The Territory contains the State. Stamp Freedom on the Territory, and the State will always be free.

MR. DUNN'S BILL AND THE REPUBLICANS A friend in New York asks us to reprint the his on record showing his reasons; but all who bill of Mr. Dunn in relation to the organization of Kansas, passed in the House of Representatives, July 29th. It would occupy nearly a page of the Era and the larger portion of it is of no interest now to anybody. We hope to satisfy our friend by giving a brief synopsis of the formal part merely, and printing in detail the sections on which the Fillmore and Buchanan men build their charge of inconsistency against the Republicans.

The bill is entitled, "A Bill to reorganize th Territory of Kansas." SEC. 1. Defines the boundaries of the Terri

Sec's 2, 3, 4. Provide for the organization the Executive and Legislative departments define their spheres; prescribe the mode of ap pointment or election, &c.

Sec. 5. Every white male inhabitant, a cit zen of the United States, and twenty-one, resident at the time of the passage of the act, shall be entitled to vote at the first election-there after, none shall vote, not an actual resident

for twelve months. Sec. 6. All the laws passed by the Legisla tive Assembly and Governor to be submitted to Congress - if disapproved, to be null and

SEC. 7. The appointment of subordinate offi cers provided for. SEC. 8. Restrictions on the appointment

officers. And then, numerous wholesome restrictions on the Legislative power, intended to guard personal rights and secure liberty. Sec's 9, 10. Organize the Judiciary, and provide for ministerial officers.

Liners argue thus: The Compromises of 1820 and 1787 were only to apply to the Territory, artments of the Government determined. Sec. 12. Constitution and laws of the United States extended over the Territory, so far a they are applicable.

Sec. 13. Regulations about the time an place of the meeting of the Legislature. SEC. 14. Provision for the election of a Dele

SEC. 15. |To be printed in full.] SEC. 16. Justices of the peace, constables udicial and ministerial officers, now in the Territory, to continue as such till others be duly

appointed or chosen. Sec's 17, 18. Provisions for a library and for common schools. Sec. 19. Temporary provision for defining

he judicial districts. SEC. 20. Officers appointed by the Presiden to give security for moneys intrusted to them

as may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury. SEC. 21. All treaties and engagements the Indian tribes to be rigidly observed.

Sec. 22, Provision for universities and agr cultural and mechanical schools. SEC. 23. Provision for pre-emption and home stead rights.

The remaining sections, 24 and 25, we shall now print as they stand in the bill, together with section 15. They are all which can have the slightest bearing upon the charges to which our friend alludes. We give them, omitting nothing, adding nothing, just as they stand in the bill before us, printed by order of the

"SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That all suits, process, and proceedings, civil and criminal, at law and in chancery, and all indictments and informations which shall be pending and undetermined in the courts of the Terri tory of Kansas, or of New Mexico, when this act shall take effect, shall remain in said court where pending, to be heard, tried, prosecuted and determined, in such courts, as though this act had not been passed: Provided, neverthe-less, That all the criminal prosecutions now pending in any of the courts of the Territory of kansas, imputing to any person or persons the crime of treason against the United States, and all criminal prosecutions, by information or indictment, against any person or persons for any alleged violation or disregard, whatever, of what are usually known as the laws of the Legislature of Kansas, shall be forthwith dis missed by the courts where such prosecution may be pending; and every person who may be restrained of his liberty, by reason of any of said prosecutions, shall be released therefrom without delay. Nor shall there hereafter be instituted any criminal prosecution in any of the courts of the United States, or of said Ter ritory, against any person or persons, for any such charge of treason in said Territory prior to the passage of this act, or any violation or lisregard of said legislative enactments at any

"SEC. 24. And be it further enacted, That se much of the fourteenth section, and also so much of the thirty-second section, of the act much of the thirty-second section, of the act passed at the first session of the Thirty-third Congress, commonly known as the Kansas-Nebraska act, as reads as follows, to wit: 'Except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March sixth, eighteen hundred and approved March sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty, which, being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the States and Territories, as recognised by the legislation of eighteen hundred and fifty, commonly called the compromise measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly from the to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States: Provided, That nothing here important—for the election of these twenty Representatives, sent in virtue of slave representation, is controlled by the slaveholding class, and they represent its policy end interests.

The Acts of 1787 and 1820.—The act of 1787 prohibited Slavery forever in the Territory Northwest of the Ohio. That was enough. The authors of that act were practical man. in contained shall be construed to revive o

the expiration of that date, shall not be, by reason of anything in this act, emancipated from any service it might have owed, had this act never been passed: And provided, further, That any person lawfully held to service in any other State or Territory of the United States, and escaping into either the Territory of Kansass or Nabraska sas or Nebraska, may be reclaimed, and re moved to the person or place where such service is due, under any law of the United States

which shall be in force upon the subject.

"SEC. 25. And be it further enacted, That all other parts of the aforesaid Kansas-Nebraska act which relate to the said Territory of Kansas, and every other law or usage having, or which it is pretended have, any force or effect in said Territory, in conflict with the provisons or the spirit of this act, except such laws of Congress and treaty stipulations as relate to the Indians, are hereby repealed and declared

The bill reorganizes the entire Territorial Govrnment of Kansas.

It makes provision for the termination of all the treason trials, and for the immediate discharge of all persons arrested for treason or for any violation of the acts of the body styled the Legislature of Kansas, thereby denying the authority of that body and the validity of its acts.

It restores the restrictive clause of the Mis territory north of 36° 30', thus dedicating Kansas once more to Freedom. But, with this act that he has stamped on the pages of a book, to of restoration are incorporated a provision au- be read by thousands and tens of thousands, thorizing the removal, until 1858, from the Territory, of persons "lawfully held to service there- prove, of the carrying out of that law in Boston n," and another, authorizing the reclamation and surrender, under the laws of the United of that day would be heard in loud peals now, States in force, of any person owing service or were such a case to occur; the attendant of labor in any State or Territory, who may have scaped into Kansas.

Now, the charge of the Hon. Francis Granger and his associates is, that "the Republicans Congress voted for a bill to enslave negroes in Kansas, and to extend the Fugitive Slave Act over that Territory"-and for this, he would has taken down from his lips his statement; hold them up as unworthy the suffrage of free-

A few facts will show the true position of the Republicans in Congress. They had done every- view of the matter. The author's candor apthing in their power to save Kansas from oppression-appointed a committee to investigate its wrongs, on the strength of whose report, Mr. Whitfield, elected by fraud and violence, was ejected from his seat in the House. They had passed the bill to admit Kansas as a free State, and sent it to the Senate, where it was them with disgrace with every ingenuous man. mothered. They had sought, but in vain, to annul the so-called laws of Kansas. Meantime, the Senate sent to the House the plausible bill to authorize the formation of a State Constitution in Kansas, insidiously calculated, as our friends believed, and as the leaders of the Free State Party in Kansas warned us, to make that Territory a slave State. The Republicans feared its passage through the House, for they could put no faith in the special friends of Mr. Fillmore from the free States; but they found themselves unable, for want of co-operation, to do anything efficient.

On the 27th of February, Mr. Grow, of the House, reported, in obedience to the instruction of a majority of the Territorial Committee, a factitious appeals to prejudice or high-wrought bill to annul certain acts of the Legislative As- enthusiasm. The publication of this case is a of the Territory their rights and privileges. It was read a first and a second time by its title, and then referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, later in the day, moved to reconsider the vote so referring it. July 29th, the question came up, and un

der the operation of the previous question demanded by Mr. Dunn, the motion to reconsider prevailed. The motion to commit the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union was then disagreed to, and Mr. Dunn moved to amend by striking out all after the enacting clause, and insert a substitute-being the bill of which we have just given a synopsis. And on this he demanded the previous question, and refused all solicitation to withdraw it. It was sustained, the bill was put through all its stages, and passed. The Republicans, as a body, with Messrs. Dunn, Harrison, Moore, and Haven, voted for it, the whole Pro-Slavery party, (slaveholders in Boston will go down to posterity, like som and their allies,) against it. The Republicans of those incidents connected with the early protested, some of them, when their names days of the Revolution, which are so characterwere called, against the two provisions quoted | istic of the times and the people; and the effect above, in the 24th section, but voted for the of Slavery on the master and his abettors will bill, because it put an end to the bogus Legis- stand forth as prominently developed in this lature of Kansas, and all its acts, because it released all the prisoners held in Kansas on the charge of treason, or as offenders against struggling for the freedom of Kansas, and to the so-called laws of the Territory, because it revived and put in force the clause of the Missouri Compromise, excluding Slavery from Kansas and Nebraska, because it provided the amplest guaranties for the rights of the bona fide settlers, because it was necessary to do something, only a few days remaining for ac tion, and they could not do anything else, but might leave the way open for the passage of the Toombs bill, as it was called. The two objectionable features of the bill had been in serted by a Fillmore man, were supported by Fillmore men, and the Republicans had no power to obliterate them, and at the same time pass the bill. The one relating to person held lawfully to service in the Territory, to be removed prior to January, 1858, was apparentv intended to authorize the removal of slaves from the Territory who might have been carried into it previously; but as the bill itself repudiated the authority of the Legislature and the validity of its acts, the Republicans | chief towns of the British Colony of Sierra Lemight well assume, that as there existed no law in the Territory for holding persons as slaves, no slaves were lawfully held therein. The provision therefore was illusive, and at all events not in conflict with their principles. To say, then, that they voted for a bill to enslave

free negroes in Kansas, is a calumny, exposed and refuted by the record. As to the other provisions in regard to "the Fugitive Slave Act," all that can be said is. first, their vote was a compulsory one, given under protest; secondly, it was, and had the bill become law, would have been, without the slightest practical effect, for the simple reason that the Fugitive Slave Act, by its terms, already comprehends every Territory as well as every State in the Union. As their vote on this occasion could not affect this fact, one way or the other, as the bill, if it should become a aw, would undo an actual, monstrous wrong, and as it could not be passed without this surplusage, they voted for it as it stood. We are willing to leave the case to the judg

nent of candid men, with the single remark. that it is not decent for Francis Granger, whose special political friends in Congress em barrassed every movement of the Republicans to secure the People of Kansas from oppres sion, and the Territory from the curse of Slayery, to arraign these Republicans as enemies As to what would have been our own o

in relation to the bill, or whether we fully endorse that of the Republicans, are questions not necessary to be discussed. Our purpose is bers in its true light.

By the late advices, the London bakers were selling bread of the best quality, at least fifteen per cent. cheaper than it can be bought in Boston. The Rebielo.

overcharged hearts. This feature in the case.

however, has not been without its effect; and

the heartlessness exhibited by the claimant,

done much to prevent the repetition of such a

Massachusetts such a decree of an indignant

people, as will gird, with the strength of a State.

the determination to protect their rights from

any further invasion. Anthony Burns's history

case on the chronicles of the past. The roused

spirit of the North, of the free States, now

prevent the contaminating blight of Slavery

there, will welcome this volume. It will do its

part in this mighty conflict; and the author.

we doubt not, will have the satisfaction of

knowing that he has added one among the

many who have prepared a sharp and effective

weapon from the armory of Truth, to do good

service in the cause in which the welfare of this

nation and its best influence on the world is so

AFRICA'S MOUNTAIN VALLEY; or, the Church in Regent's

Town, West Africa. By the Author of Ministerin, Children. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. 1856

"In the Church Missionary Intelligencer for

March, 1855, the negro town of Regent is spo-

ken of as containing a population amounting

to several thousands, almost entirely Christian.'

of our readers may perhaps ask. To such we

one, on the west coast of Africa, and lying embo-

somed in a deep mountain valley. This colony

is composed of liberated slaves from the slave

ships captured and brought into the harbor of

Sierra Leone, after the abolition of the slave

trade by the British Government in 1807.

Thousands of these unhappy people, rescued

from the misery to which they were doomed.

were, in the course of a few years, gathered on

that spot. The place selected on their native

coast possessed numerous advantages. Here

were seen added, from time to time, men, women.

and children, from a great number of different

nations or tribes along the seaboard, or the

more remote interior of that ill-fated land of

Africa. This volume is a record of God's good-

ness and grace among these poor heathen. It is

a most interesting account, too, of the self-de-

nying labors of a devoted missionary; and is

doubly worthy of notice, as affording a practical

refutation of the oft-repeated assertion, so false,

both ignorantly and wickedly made, that mis-

sionary toil results in no advantage to its sub-

jects, and that the negro is not capable of civil-

zation and of being Christianized. A ruder

and more barbarous collection of persons of

diverse language, wanting the elements of a

agined. A more unpromising field for the en-

terprise of converting souls to Christ, hardly

ever presented itself, to meet the zeal and de-

otedness of his followers. Yet, under the

tine Johnson-born in Hanover, Germany, in

omogeneous population, could scarcely be im-

For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.

urgently enlisted.

ANTHONY BURNS. A History. By Charles Emery Ste In the month of May, 1854, all Boston was coused to high excitement; crowds of people will go in the strength of the Lord. I will be elected. These are all good Buchas teach them to read, and tell them of Jesus." were gathered in and around the court house; We have read much in the public journals, by fassachusetts soldiery were paraded on the distinguished men of the South, boasting that Common; United States troops were marching up from the fort; Fanueil Hall, the old cradle their favorite institution of Slavery, which precludes the slave from learning to read, and so of Freedom, resounded with the spirit-stirring shuts out the Bible as God has given it to us and Fillmore papers, in Lancaster, Franklin, Union, Cambria, Hunting appeals of eloquent liberty-loving men; an assault was made to rescue a prisoner; blood from Him, is the greatest missionary institution of the age. Let such read this volume; behold was shed, and the indignant feelings of a whole the word of God in the hands of these poor, once | mont and Fillmore parties have failed to community were outraged by witnessing, borne degraded, barbarous negroes, some of whom are on any terms of union, they invite t from their midst into bondage, a man whose characterized as of incredible brutality; let only crime was that he sought to obtain the them see the effects of the instruction given same boon of independence for which the men of Lexington and Bunker Hill fought, bled, and them, the transforming power of God's Spirit by these instrumentalities, blush for their arro- as each city and county is entitled to died. The occasion of this popular tumult, gance, and bethink them how God, whose searchand of the passionate expression of public feeling, was the arrest of Anthony Burns, a slave ing eye goes down to their hearts' motives, will judge pleas like theirs to sustain so foul a sysbe supported by the opponents of Mr. from Virginia, under the action of the Fugitive tem of cupidity and abominations. Let Chris- an. They propose, further, that Slave Law. Mr. Stevens has, in this volume, tians of every name read this book, and see what given us a full, impartial account of the whole transaction, from its beginning to the end, with God has done in answer to prayer, and take renewed courage to themselves to go onward the arguments of the counsel, the decision of the Court, and the manner in which the decree in fulfilling their obligation to bring the world was carried into execution. We are glad that | back to Christ. Let all, both of the professed souri Compromise, prohibiting Slavery in all he has done so, while the memory of it was so people of God and those who are not, ponder the fresh in the minds of persons concerned, and recorded experience, the death-bed scenes, of these poor negroes, and ask themselves if these and others like them will not rise up swift witthe history of the last case, as we believe it will nesses against them in the last great day, for wasting and misimproving privileges such as held to bail by the Mayor in the sum of \$200 never fell to the lot of those who, when they or Massachusetts. The low-muttered thunder heard, so soon believed and submitted themselves to their Saviour. So decided were the results of Mr. Johnson's labors, that in 1823, the year of volleyed lightnings of wrath, before whose his death, only seven years after he first broke scathing bolts the myrmidons of power would ground in that field of his enterprise, Mrs. Palquail and wither away. Mr. Stevens has had peculiar facilities for his task. He was himself mer, a missionary, writing from Sierra Leone and speaking of Regent's Town, calls it " That an eye-witness; he has had frequent opportublessed, highly blessed place." This volume is nities of conversation with Anthony Burns; he gathered from a work published about three the statement of a witness whom his master, years ago, entitled "The Memoir of the Rev. W. A. B. Johnson," and is a well-arranged compen-Mr. Suttle, himself declared to be a man of dium drawn from his diary and letters. We truth. No volume gives us so full and clear a are glad to see its reprint among us. It ought pears in the readiness he shows to accord to to do good, and we cannot but hope it will do Mr. Loring, the Commissioner, everything that so to many in our land. It ought to stir up the can be alleged in his favor, while, at the same serious inquiry of every Christian who reads it. time, he furnishes such an array of facts, as to If such be the soul of the negro, if the power of the Gospel is brought to bear upon him and to the double-dealing of others, the claimant, washed from his sins in the blood of his Reand his supporters, as ought ever to brand deemer, what account is our land and our people to render to the Judge of All, when so many The official documents, also embodied in his thousands of souls, equally capable of regenerwork, are valuable, and attest Mr. Stevens's diliation, among us, are held by our laws, and regence in leaving no source, illustrating the transaction, unexamined or not brought into garded by even professing disciples of Christ, use. He writes, too, without display of passion. as brutes, mere chattels, to do and suffer their like a man conscious where lies the justice of master's will? And is not the present struggle to prevent the further extension of Slavery, even the cause, willing to leave the plain narration of facts to their proper influence, without vituin its relation to the negro and the slaveholders peration; and his style is simple, energetic, just something more than a question as to physical such as befits his subject. His sympathies are comfort, or pecuniary advantage or loss? Is it not rather in behalf of souls, and to save our of course for Freedom, but he better understands himself than to distort a single act or land from the righteous judgments of Heaven? give a darker shade to a single circumstance, POLITICAL. well knowing that it is all bad enough when the truth is honestly told, without the aid of any Judge PIATT, late Secretary of Legation at South will, where they can, subject the North. Not the slightest regard was paid by the claim-Republican says: ant to the feelings of men who obeyed the law, while their hearts were beating with sympathy for the oppressed and fugitive; the purpose was distinctly avowed, in defiance of courtesy, and solemn pledges given, to exact to the utmost the submission needed, and to put to the last screw of torture the feelings of any whose regard for law and order, as it is expressed, forbade them from following out the dictates of

Paris, one of the Young Democracy of Ohio, | Assessors' Election in Delaware. - W. is on the stump for Fremont. As was to be mington, October 8 .- The election held yest expected, the Buchanan prints are abusing him without stint. The Bellefontaine (Ohio)

"Judge Piatt is doing good service for Fremont, and we say, God speed him! The loss of his talent, his intelligence, his energy, and fluent oratory, is sorely felt by his traducers. especially when turned against them. He will be honored by the laboring classes of the country, whose cause he advocates, when the hounds that are baying him shall limp and whine in

Fusion.-The Buchanan, Fillmore, and Straight Whigs, of Springfield, Massachusetts, coalesced on the 8th, upon county and Congressional nominations; W. C. Fowler (Hunand those associated with him, has no doubt ker Whig) was nominated for Congress. Solomon G. Haven has been nominated by scene, and to write on the statute-book of Old

the Americans for re-election to Congress. PHILADELPHIA is alive with political excite ment. Great meetings of the three parties were held on the evening of the 9th. The Republicans met in Independence Square, and their speakers held forth from different stands.

ALEXANDER KAYSER, in a card in the newspapers, announces himself a Fremont and Dayon elector for the 9th district in Missouri, and he hopes his example will be followed in the other districts by independent men, so that the Fremonters in the State may have an opportunity to cast their votes.

THE KNOW NOTHINGS carried the city of Baltimore at the election on the 8th. The rioting was dreadful, fire-arms being freely used. Some twenty persons were wounded and several killed. Unless the men of substance and respectability rally in that city, it will fall under the absolute despotism of the

THE ELECTION IN FLORIDA on the 9th, for Governor, Congressmen, and members of the State Legislature, was a close one. The results are still not ascertained. The Buchanan men and the Know Nothings each claim the

THE CONNECTICUT TOWN ELECTIONS, just held, have resulted favorably to the Republicans. The Buchanan prints claim some gains, and they will go on claiming till the Presiden And what and where is Regent's Town? some tial election shall have been closed. Generally, the Buchanan and Fillmore men united on would say, for information, that it is one of the the same tickets; but the coalition failed, after all. The Hartford Courant has returns from 132 towns, and it sums up-74, Fremont majorities; 53, Buchanan majorities; 5, divided. Republican gain since last fall, 23 towns : Buchanan, 13. Aggregate gain in popular vote for Freedom since last spring, 7,000.

The Hartford Times (Buchanan) has re turns from 113 towns, which it sums up-Buchanan, 55 Republican. FULL RETURNS OF THE MAINE ELECTION .-

Hamlin, (Rep.,) 69,472; Wells, (Dem.,) 44,967; Patten, (Whig,) 6,668. Hamlin over Wells, 24,504; over Wells and Patten, 17,836.

In 1855 the vote stood as follows: Morrill. 51,543; Wells, 48,322; Reed, 10,677. The total vote this year is 121,106, against 110,542 last year-an increase of 10,564.

MONTPELIER, Oct. 9.-The Legislat Vermont assembled to-day. George W. Canby (Rep.) was chosen Speaker of the House, receiving 196 votes, and H. L. Wilson (Democrat) 16.

The Richmond (Va.) Examiner, (Buchana paper,) says:

"The National Era, published at Washing city, the central organ of the Abolition party— not merely of the Free-Soil moderates, but of the Parker, Greeley, Gerrit Smith, Pillsbury, Giddings, and Garrison extremists—has the following notice of the Winter Davis and Minor Botts exhibition in Richmond the other day, as it strikes the Northern eye—as it affects the pulsations of Abolition hearts."

steadfast energy and prayerful labors of Augus-Some men will do or say anything for the sake of making a point. The editor of the 1779, a day laborer in a sugar-refining estab. Examiner knows very well that there is not a

sin, and giving himself up to his Redeemer, devoting himself to Africa, entering the harbor of Sierra Leone with his wife for the first time on (Ga.) Chronicle, Mr. Toombs, in a late speech the 30th of April, 1816—this moral wilderness at Wilkes Court house, (Ga.,) counselled the dress a Republican meeting in Philadelphia, was made to "bud and blossom as the rose." immediate secession of the Southern States, Seldom have we read of a more signal instance should Fremont be elected. Senator Butler, ing entire rest and avoidance of excitement.

of success crowning the toils and sacrifices at a recent dinner given to Colonel Brooks entered on under the power of the constraining his exploit in the Senate Chamber, took love of Christ. Sent out from England but as same ground. Mr. Boyce, member of Conaschoolmaster, fifteen hundred liberated negroes from South Carolina, in a speech at Columb were placed under his spiritual care; and, writing S. C., is reported by the telegraph to he of his place of appointment, he says: "Well, I spoken in favor of resistance, should Fram men, and give that gentleman their support because he is pledged to carry out their poli-PENNSYLVANIA.-An address has been a

ed by Simon Cameron, Thaddeus Ste Middleswarth, and various editors of 1 Dauphin counties, Pennsylvania, savin as the State Executive Committees of bers of those two parties throughout the monwealth to meet in mass conventions as several county seats, on Saturday, th October, and choose twice as many shall be constituted on the following pri Twenty-six electors shall consist of the more ticket shall consist of a different na from the twenty-seventh on the Fremont ti And this name is to be the test of the

The proposed duel between Botts and Pronoticed in our last, was prevented, the name having been arrested in Washington, T were carried back to Richmond, (Va.,) a

Mr. CORWIN AND FILLMORE. - Cincin October 11 .- There was a large and enthu tic meeting at Carthage, Ohio, to-day, and t Hon. Thomas Corwin addressed the meetin heartily endorsing Mr. Fillmore for the Pre PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 11,-George S. Coff.

editor of the Democratic Evening Argus, ar who has just returned from stumping the St for Buchanan, joined the Democratic Freme Club last night, and made a speech embrac the Republican cause.

He was also corresponding secretary of the Keystone Club, and accompanied that club

the Cincinnati Convention.

an his nomination, when the club visited Who land, returning from Cincinnati. He was also the orator of the 4th of 1 Democratic meeting at Independence squar SERIOUS POLITICAL RIOT. - Pottsville, I October 11 .- A meeting of the friends of

Mr. Coffee formally announced to Mr. Buch

mont and Dayton was held last evening at l restville, Schuylkill county. The meeting widisturbed by rowdies, and the speakers we stoned and shot at. Mr. Patterson was stoned while on the star and just as he and the other speakers were le ing, a ball was fired into the carriage, wh grazed the face of Linn Bartholomew, and a

off the chin of a citizen of Minersville. they got away from the mob, they heard frequent discharge of fire-arms, and it is fee that other injuries were committed. Second Dispatch.—Pottsville, October 11 The disturbances at Forrestville were more rious than at first reported. Finally, the milit from Minersville were called out, and they s ceeded in arresting five or six of the ringlea

in the riot. One of them, in attempting to cape, was shot dead. The others are in watch-house at Minersville. Several pers were considerably injured. of the Democrats. Newcastle county gave s

Democratic majority; Kent county, 450; a Sussex, 500 majority. TIPPECANOE AND FREEDOM Too. - 80,0 Hoosiers in Council. - Tippecanoe, Octob I.—Acres on acres of freemen are assemble here to-day. It is confessedly the largest gat

ering of the campaign, and very far outnum the Buchaneer demonstration held here a weeks since.
The ground presents a grand appearant Thirty-one different flag-staffs are erected i

circle, from which flags with the names of different States are flying, while in the rises a majestic pole, flaunting the nat banner, inscribed with the names of Fren

and Dayton.

Cassius M. Clay and others are now address ing the vast multitude. The enthusiasm is unded .- Chicago Journal.

Mr. BANKS addressed a very large me of merchants and other citizens of Philadelph October 3d, in Independence Square, in a ve

able and effective speech. The Nashville Gazette, of October 1, s that Judge Hise, an anti-American Fillin elector in Kentucky, on being asked what

would do if Buchanan was withdrawn, rep The Hon. John Whipple, an old Whig, one the ablest men in Rhode Island, has come for Fremont.

Tne Anti-Slavery Bugle (Ohio) has a amn on our denial of the statement made in columns, that we had characterized the Repu lican platform as a Henry Clay platform. do not see exactly what it is driving at. T article in which that remark was made. peared while we were absent, and was from pen of the gentleman who acted as our pro to We did not see it till it was brought to or notice by the Bugle. Once for all we say, did not write it, nor do we endorse the remar The Bugle is a little captious. It would be very ungracious and profitless work for on returning to our post, from our usual sun mer respite, to review all the articles of a p em., finding fault with this, dissenting from that, protesting against everything not to

derstand us, unless he choose to do so. The Fredericksburg Recorder, one of nost ultra Democratic papers in Virginia. cently declared : "Were we compelled to choose between Seward and Fillmore for President, we won not hesitate a moment to prefer the former.

aste or judgment. No one who has known

as an editor for twenty-two years need

The Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer, a lead Buchanan paper in that State, says:

"For our part, we do not scruple to say
we would rather see Fremont, traitor as he to the home of his birth, President of the Uni States, than Mr. Fillmore."

LOOK OUT FOR THEM .- Hon, Solomon Haven, a known Free-Soiler and member Congress, has been franking throughout South, a pamphlet, attempting to show, face of the public records of the countre despite of history and fact—that Mr. Fill is the only man that could be trusted by South; that he was nominated at Philade by Southern men, and that the South ou sustain him for the Presidency. While M Haven is thus attempting to betray and decei the South, Mr. Fillmore is held up at the Nort and throughout the free States, as a Anti-Slavery man than even Fremont

Sr. Louis, Ocr. 13 .- The Democrat learns from a gentleman just arrived in this city, that on Thursday last a report having reached Plate City, Missouri, that Messrs. Berry & Walker merchants of Weston, had sold some citiz of Kansas a quantity of flour, a party of o hundred marched to arrest the parties imp cated, and on arriving at Weston they laid case before B. F. Stringfellow, who placed his self at their head, and proceeded to the store Messrs. Berry & Walker, and arrested the

former, denouncing him as an Abolitionist, a threatening to hang him. Mr. Berry appealed to the citizens of Wester who assembled in force, and ordered the Platt party to leave the place in ten minutes, which they did. The people of Weston then public